STRIKE MOVEMENT IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

U.S.A. On August 23 some 40,000 workers in 18 agricultural machine-building plants belonging to the International Harvester Co. went on strike for higher wages, additional unemployment relief and other demands.

Britain. According to the **Daily Telegraph and Morning Post** at least 6 million workers employed in the main industries are now demanding higher wages. The **Daily Herald** reports that 600,000 agricultural workers have also put in a claim for a wage increase.

Some 2,500 workers in a wagon shop in Shildon, Co. Durham, downed tools on August 26 and picketed the workshop entrance.

France. Among the more important of the many strikes now taking place in France are those of the metallurgical workers in the industrial towns of Le Havre, Rouen, Le Mans, Angers, Lorient and La Rochelle and at the shipbuilding yards in Dunkirk and La Seyne. Building and textile workers are also on strike.

Workers in the metal-processing factories in Le Havre are still on strike, as are the three thousand workers in the Forges et Chantiers plant in La Seyne, who stopped work on August 22.

On August 26 the builders and metal workers of Lorient declared a stoppage of work in support of their claim for a wage increase.

Western Germany. About four million workers are demanding higher wages and better working conditions. Last week saw the beginning of strikes by shipbuilding workers in Hamburg, engineering workers in Kassel, plasterers in Western Berlin and building workers in Lüneburg.

According to the D.P.A. agency the 11,000 workers employed at the Howaldt-Werke enterprise in Kiel have also demanded a wage increase.

The newspaper **Tribüne** has reported that the Central Board of the Metal Workers' Union, affiliated to the Amalgamated Free German Trade Unions, sent a letter to the workers on strike in Kassel and Hamburg expressing, on behalf of over one million organised metal workers in the German Democratic Republic, their fraternal solidarity and support and informing them that the Union had decided to give the striking West German metal workers the sum of 20,000 marks.

Austria. 670 workers in the paper mills at Pöls (Styria) have been on strike since August 25, demanding the reinstatement of Prassl, chairman of the production council, who was unjustly dismissed by the administration. The striking workers have the support of the local trade union.

Events in North Africa

Following the recent sharp clashes between soldiers and police on the one hand and the population on the other, the situation in Algeria and Morocco still remains very tense.

The French authorities are carrying out extensive repressions against the local population, who are rising all the more determinedly in the national liberation struggle. Some military spokesmen give the number of Algerians killed as being ten times higher than 521, the figure officially reported. Brutal repressions are being carried out in Constantine, where many villages whose inhabitants were suspected of concealing and helping armed Algerians have been entirely wiped out. **Le Monde**'s special correspondent reports that about 50 old men, women and children were killed in the village of Zel-Zaf, near Philippeville, and many were shot in Carrieres Romaines, not far from Zel-Zef, where "a thousand bodies lie in a common grave".

The "mopping-up" operations in Morocco (Middle Atlas Region) are assuming the same scale as in Algeria. An army of ten thousand, reinforced by armoured units and aircraft, was given orders to burn abandoned tents and the harvests of any families the heads of which were in hiding.

The French Government has decided to send another 6 battalions to North Africa and to call up 60,000 recently demobilised soldiers.

For asserting that "recognition of the peoples' right to self-determination is in the interests of France and peace", two issues of **l'Humanité** were confiscated in one day, August 24.

The massacre in North Africa has profoundly agitated the public in all countries, particularly in France, and countries of Asia and Africa. Numerous demonstrations of solidarity with the Algerian and Moroccan peoples are being held in Syria, Lebanon, Pakistan and Burma. Representatives of 17 African and Asian countries: Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Syria, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Liberia, Ethiopia and Turkey have demanded that the question of the situation in Algeria and Morocco be included on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly. They have published a declaration calling for a solution in accordance with the principles of the Bandung Conference.

Stalinvaros, built during the years of people's power, is one of the big industrial centres in the Hungarian People's Republic. Photo: [illegible]

New Democratic Youth League—Closest Assistant of the Chinese Communist Party

Hu Yao-pang
Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, New Democratic Youth League of China

The New Democratic Youth League of China, created and led by the Communist Party of China, is a mass organisation of progressive young people. As loyal assistants and the militant reserve of the Party, the 13 million League members are rallying around them the 120 million young people in the country for active participation in all tasks on all fronts.

In 1953 our country embarked upon the first Five-Year Plan of National Construction, drawn up under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. To the young people of China, the Five-Year Plan is of absorbing interest. When it is completed the output of electricity, coal and petroleum will be double—in some cases even more than double—the present figure. Our country will possess a powerful modern steel industry, a non-ferrous metallurgical industry and the basic chemical industries; China will be able to manufacture her own large metal-cutting machines, power-generating machinery, equipment for the metallurgical and mining industries, as well as motor vehicles, tractors and aircraft in large numbers. The younger generation is conscious of the tremendous changes that will take place in our country's economy, when many large factories, such as we have never had in the past, are completed, when new railway lines open up the country, when afforestation and water conservancy projects bring their benefit to agriculture, when new industrial centres come into being in the interior.

Mindful of the old Chinese saying—"To start a new job involves hard work"—the young people of China today are well aware how those bright prospects can be made a reality. The Communist Party has taught our young people that our world is created by labour and that man can accomplish nothing except by his own labour. China's young people have set themselves the glorious task of working to further the cause of socialist construction in the country. They consider the transformation of China into a socialist country, through their own honest and creative efforts, to be the highest aim in life. This gives a good picture of the revolutionary outlook on life that animates the entire youth of new China.

Led and inspired by the Communist Party, the young people of China have given full rein to their intense enthusiasm for work. In addressing the Second Congress of the New Democratic Youth League of China on behalf of the Party's Central Committee, Comrade Liu Shao-chi urged his audience "...to rally around the Party and march in the front ranks of the struggle for the industrialisation of the country". The young people of China have taken this directive to heart. In factories and mines throughout the country where young people make up nearly 50% of the staff, the League branches urge them to take an active part in socialist emulation, strictly to observe labour discipline and to put forward rationalisation proposals that will make it possible to surpass old production quotas. Figures show that young workers in 75 departments of factories and mines in Shansi Province alone made 5,235 rationalisation proposals in 1954, 41% of which were accepted. Written pledges to fulfil personal work quotas were handed in by over 80% of the League members in factories and mines, as well as by a number of young workers outside the League. Advanced young workers are coming to the fore in an unending stream.

Youth organisations have done a great deal to popularise the achievements and ideas of these advanced workers, and have thereby inspired more and more young people to greater efforts.

In response to the call of the League, 759 shock brigades were formed throughout the country, comprising over 13,000 young people. At the same time, 864 teams of advanced young workers came into being, constituting together a mighty army on the [illegible] mines, groups of young people make it their job to see that wastage and other practices which hinder production are avoided. One such group in the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works put forward 615 suggestions and criticisms in the course of a year, and as a result the level of production improved considerably. In response to the Party's call for increased production and greater economy, young workers have organised teams to expose wastage and collect scrap. For instance, workers in the South-West Iron and Steel Company formed 32 such teams which collected 765 tons of scrap iron in the course of three months of this year.

The Party's policy of socialist transformation of agriculture is to gradually transform backward individual farming into collective farming by getting the peasants to organise themselves voluntarily into mutual-aid teams and co-operatives. The whole work of the Youth League in the countryside proceeds from this policy. Over 90 million young peasants responded to the Party's call and took an active part in the movement for increased agricultural production through mutual aid and co-operation. At present, six million Youth League members participate in mutual-aid teams and co-operative groups. Of this number, 1.5 million have joined agricultural producer co-operatives, while 1.3 million do administrative work in mutual-aid teams and agricultural producer co-operatives. Many young people have set examples in reaping good harvests and earned the title of model workers by faithfully carrying out and making known the Party's policy, by their industry, their eagerness in acquiring scientific knowledge and by taking the lead in adopting new farming techniques. For example, Yang Ming-han, a Youth League member in Loting County, Kwantung Province, successfully used Michurin's method of cross pollination to improve corn and paddy rice, raising the yields of paddy from 250 catties to 1,150 catties per mou. He is now trying to produce a stalk of rice with 1,000 grams. This year, the League organised a considerable number of shock brigades in rural areas for drought prevention, composting, the destruction of insect pests and for reclamation and irrigation work.

Many of those who have been through primary and junior secondary schools are taking up work in the fields, doing their share for the socialist transformation of agriculture. Applying their knowledge and industry, they are helping to build a new life in the countryside.

To stimulate still greater enthusiasm for the country's development and to carry the creativeness and activity of young people one step further, the Central Committee of the New Democratic Youth League of China has decided to hold a national congress of 1,500 young activists in socialist construction in September this year. This decision is meeting with the warmest support throughout the country. Young people are seriously and confidently applying themselves to their jobs so that when the time comes they may win the opportunity to take part in this great gathering.

Through political education, and especially after a study of the documents relating to the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chinese youth have come to understand that the class struggle will become increasingly sharp and complex in the course of the country's socialist industrialisation and transformation. The imperialists will not stand idly by and the exploiting classes which have been or are being eliminated are bound to use every opportunity to wreck what the Party and the people are trying to build up. China's youth therefore vigilantly stand guard over the [illegible] itical struggles. Young militiamen and fishermen on the coast help the People's Liberation Army keep a close watch on the sea and are in a constant state of readiness to strike down any agent sent by the imperialists and Chiang Kai-shek, their puppet.

Safeguarding the interests of the Party and the people, the Chinese youth take an active part in the nation-wide political and ideological struggles under Party leadership. In March this year, the Party's National Conference, by exposing and smashing the anti-Party bloc of the renegades Kao Kang and Jao Shu-shih, won a historic victory for the Party and the Chinese people as a whole. By a thorough study of the Party Conference documents, China's youth heightened their political consciousness and revolutionary vigilance. They fearlessly expose harmful elements and activities and wage uncompromising battles against those who oppose the Party or have sunk into the slough of degeneration, thereby helping the Party to rid our revolutionary ranks of cancerous elements. Now China's young people are taking part with the whole country in a momentous struggle to wipe out the counter-revolutionary clique headed by Hu Feng, as well as all other hidden counter-revolutionary elements.

At the same time, young people actively participate in the Party-sponsored movement for the study of Marxist materialist philosophy and the defeat of bourgeois idealism. Untiring in the study of Marxism-Leninism and evincing the political alertness characteristic of youth, they have proved themselves dauntless warriors in the fight against all retrogressive manifestations.

As the class struggle is daily becoming more acute and complex, the bourgeoisie and other leftovers of the old forces are doing their utmost to gain ground among young people. Under Party leadership the Youth League is educating the youth in Communist ethics in order to counteract the corrupting influence of bourgeois ideas.

But developing the country is a complex task for which mere courage and enthusiasm are not enough. Profound and extensive knowledge is also required. The Party has pointed out many times how important it is that young people themselves should make study their most important task. Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, told young people at the Second National Congress of the New Democratic Youth League of China: "Study has such great significance for youth... because the younger generation will soon take the place of the older one and will have to run the country and its society."

The Party and the Government have created excellent conditions for young people to study. Enrolment in institutes of higher learning in China has increased 40% and in secondary schools 96% over pre-liberation times. Secondary schools and institutes of higher learning have enrolled a large number of students of worker or peasant origin. China's young people are deeply conscious of the responsibility they are shouldering and the disparity between their present knowledge and the exacting requirements of the situation. They are therefore striving for a firm mastery of scientific knowledge. Youth League members rally around them their fellow students and raise the slogans of "study for the good of the country" and "go in for scientific study". They are determined to fit themselves morally, intellectually and physically for jobs of socialist construction. Graduates from institutes of higher learning and secondary schools are asking to be sent to the farthest corners of the land wherever construction is going on, wherever their knowledge can best be applied [illegible] ing in technical research groups or other spare-time studies are young people. Huo Jui-lien, a Youth League member in the Chinhua Cotton Mill in Taiyuan, North China, for instance, worked to master advanced methods of labour and is now able to tend 1,200 spindles. Nearly a million young workers, i.e. 56% of the total number of workers taking part in literacy study, are attending spare-time schools throughout the country. In 1954, 87,000 workers received a primary school education and 71,000 workers a secondary school education. Over 80% of the total enrolment in spare-time schools in the countryside are young peasants. The majority of the three million peasants who have learned to read and write are young people. To help youngsters in the countryside to increase their knowledge, the Youth League sponsored a campaign among young people in the cities for the donation of books for the countryside. There was an immediate response from the overwhelming majority of young people in all the cities of China. In Liaoning Province alone some 1,800,000 volumes were contributed, enough to equip 3,000 reading rooms for rural youth.

Young people have substantially raised their political consciousness. Youth League publications and those of the Young Pioneers have become effective means for educating the youth. The Central Committee of the New Democratic Youth League of China publishes China Youth Journal, which comes out three times a week, China Youth, a fortnightly, with a circulation of 1.8 million copies, and a newspaper Chinese Pioneers, with a circulation of over one and a half million. In addition municipal and provincial committees of the Youth League, publish 31 newspapers and magazines with a circulation of more than two million.

Since its Second National Congress, the Youth League has followed a policy of consolidation and expansion in building its organisations. Through the exertions of the Youth League branches, the cream of the youth constantly flows into the Youth League. Youth League branches also pay close attention to work among young girls and women and among young people in national minority areas. The Pioneers, who come under the guidance of the Youth League, have a membership of ten million.

The basic reason for these achievements of China's youth and the consolidation and development of the Youth League is the care and guidance given by the Party and state. The Party looks upon young people as the hope of the future, it guides them in struggle, and inspires them to do their utmost. At the Youth League's Second National Congress, Chairman Mao Tse-tung warmly advised the young people to "keep fit, study well and work hard". Article 94 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides: "The state pays special attention to the physical and mental development of young people." It is just as Wang Chung-lun, Deputy to the First National People's Congress, the young model worker who has been called "The man who outdistanced time", said: "In the old society we were like dogs for whom nobody cared. Now we're the masters of our country. We would be nowhere today if we hadn't had the support of the Party and the people."

In the course of socialist construction difficulties are, of course, inevitable. But the young people of China, with a glorious revolutionary tradition behind them, have never flinched in the face of any hardship. With tremendous energy that can "conquer high mountains and subdue rivers", they are triumphing over difficulties and are confident of success. Rallying around the Party and strengthening their friendship and unity with the young people of all nations, they are marching with firm steps on the road to Socialism. In their [illegible]

Approved For Release 2001/08/2[illegible] : CIA-RDP78-00915R000400210063-5